

CLAIMS

What I claim as my invention is is:

1. A compact, portable (hand-held) stun device that converts quickly into an elongated, sword-like configuration comprising:
 - a handle (or “hilt”) with an interior capable of fully containing a high voltage generator, battery units, wiring and insulation, and the components of the “blade” (defined as the two probes, support mast, the tip connector/spacer, and optional conductive plate described in this claim);
 - two fully contained and concealed, when collapsed, telescoping, multi-segmented, metal probes culminating with a dull knob at the tip of each which protrude from the top of the “hilt” when the segments are collapsed;
 - one fully contained and concealed, when collapsed, multi-segmented, telescoping, inert support mast;
 - an inert tip connector/spacer that connects the mast and the two probes the ends of the top-most (smallest) segment of each of the probes and mast;
 - a small, adjustable and optional conductive plate atop the tip connector/spacer at the termination of the mast (at the connection of top of the smallest mast segment to the tip connector/spacer) to direct an arc between the probes at the tip upon activation of the device when no other means of conduction between the two probes is present; and,
 - a switching mechanism to enable the high voltage generator to deliver the pulse via the metal probes.

2. The device described in Claim 1, wherein the “hilt” contains a battery powered, high voltage, low amperage generator capable of producing said high voltage potential delivered to two oppositely charged terminals, which in turn are connected to the probes.
3. The device described in Claim 1, wherein the two probes are parallel to each other, and flank (and run parallel to) the inert mast – connected only at the tip of the probes and mast, and at the base of the probes and mast within the “hilt,” but otherwise are separate and independent.
4. The device described in Claim 1, wherein the “blade” of the device is rapidly and smoothly deployed or extended from inside the “hilt” by means of centrifugal force, and by moderation of the centrifugal force applied during blade deployment, the invention can be made to emulate a shorter sword or a longer sword.
5. The device described in Claim 1, wherein the probes will slightly rotate around the mast and flex on impact – allowing stress to be absorbed by the mast, as well as allowing the probes to flex and rotate to make better contact with a target.
6. The device described in Claim 1, wherein the “blade” is lightweight, such that the balance point of the device remains close to the top of the “hilt” when the “blade” is fully deployed or extended, as opposed to higher along the “blade.”

7. The device described in Claim 1, wherein each of the telescoping probes and mast are not connected to each other except at the tip and within the hilt, and are capable of being replaced or serviced independent of any other component.
8. The device described in Claim 1, wherein each segment of the probes maintains constant conductivity with all other segments within that probe, allowing the “blade” to deliver the electrical impulse at any point along its length or tip, whether extended or retracted or in any phase of deployment between those two extremes.
9. The device described in Claim 1, wherein the length of the “blade” (when extended or deployed) versus the “hilt” is comparable to that of a sword: approximately 3/1 or greater ratio, with a “blade” length of greater than 26 inches (measured from the top of the “hilt” to the tip of the “blade”) being achieved when the “blade” is extended or deployed.
10. The device described in Claim 1, wherein the probes are maintained at their full, extended position by nature of a friction lock between the segments in the mast, and will remain extended until force is applied at the tip to compress the “blade” sections within themselves and back into the largest (diameter) segments of the probes and mast located in the “hilt.”
11. The device described in Claim 1 was substantially described in Provisional Patent no. 60/391890, filed by the same inventor, James B. Eccles, on June 27, 2002.